ST. LUKE'S NEW HOSPITAL.

THE FIRST HALF OF THE GROUP OF BUILDINGS NEARING COMPLETION.

A CROWNING GLORY TO THE MEMORY OF DR MUHLENBERG-ITS MAGNIFICENT SITE AND PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION GIVE PLENTY

OF LIGHT AND VENTILATION -SPECIAL ATTENTION TO BE GIVEN TO THE CAUSE AND THE PREVENTION

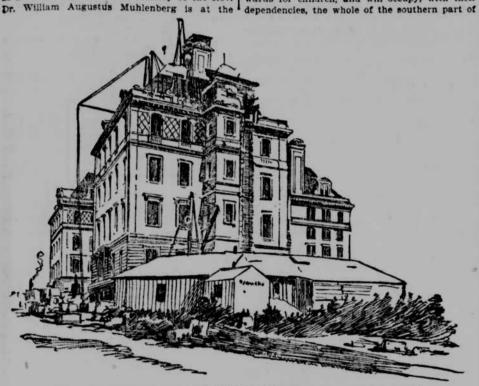
When St. Luke's Day shall come around again on October 18, it is anticipated that four of the beautiful and finely equipped buildings of the new St. Luke's Hospital on Morningside Heights will be ready for occupancy. The exteriors of these buildings, save the dome of the tower of the main building, are finished, and the interiors rapidly approaching completion. A fifth building, known as the Minturn pavilion, is now receiving its roof and will be made ready for oc cupancy during the winter, so that the first half of the magnificent group of structures standing as a crowning glory to the memory of the Rev.

lower caken panelling on the two sides of the chapel is a heavy wainscoting of marble panels, pilasters and arches, which is highly ornamental and yet extremely chaste, and in keeping with the general effect. The celling is finished in groined arches of plaster. At the southern end, ing are within easy access of the Norrie and directly over the entrance, is the gallery.

ministration building, one observes that this is crossed east and west by a corridor connecting the main staircases, which are placed at the eastern and western ends of the buildings, and which wind around elevator shafts. This corridor is repeated on each floor above. It is lighted at pass directly from one floor to another. Each each end by five windows, which are partly encased in semi-circular projections, having the external appearance of turrets. The elevators are sufficiently large to admit stretchers and wheel-chairs. From the staircases at each end of the corridors are branch passageways leading to the pavilions.

HOW THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING IS DIVIDED.

The ground floor of the administration building will be used for reception room, offices and the managers' boardroom, which last lies just west of the foot of the steps leading to the chapel. The first three floors above are to be used as wards for children, and will occupy, with their



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL-PRESENT STATE OF THE BUILDINGS.

tion of the great rector's conception of a general hospital to be provided by the Episcopal Church "for the sick poor, without distinction of race or creed

Could Dr. Muhlenberg look upon the new buildings as far as the general plan has been brought into existence to-day, his feelings could not but be deeply moved by contemplation of the magnificent site, between Morningside Drive and Amsterdam-ave. and One-hundred-and-thirteenth and One-hundred-and-fourteenth sts., which is crowned by this group of buildings constructed of white brick and white Georgia mar-The view toward the rising sun will never above Morningside Park, while in the west, from the loftier stories, one will in all probability always find a commanding survey of the Hudson and the Riverside Drive and Park in the distance. The view south will in time be interfered with by the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, whose tower, 459 feet high, will rise on the line of One-hundred-and-twelfth-st.

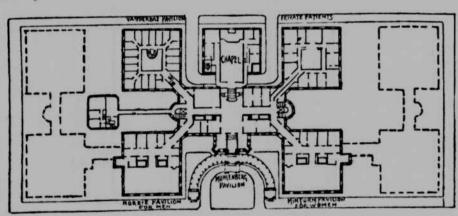
THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL. The general plan of the new hospital embraces nine structures subsidiary to the main or administration building, also known as the Muh- machine rooms, carpenter-shop, dynamo and

One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., the northern

point of becoming the busy scene of the execu- | the administration building. The wards proper are in the tower. What are known as the de pendencies consist of a quiet room, nurses', poultice and dining rooms, pantry, bathroom and lavatory.

The main serving-room is on the fourth floor, and adjoining it is a dining-room and also one for officers. The entire fifth floor will be used for operating-rooms and their dependencies. The main operating-room, or amphitheatre, occupies the tower on this floor. This is an especially attractive room, having a high-domed ceiling supported by columns. Off this are a visitors' waiting and cloak room, a septic operating-room and a private operating-room. Etherizing, nurses' he obscured, for this extends from the heights and instrument rooms connect with each operating-room. A small ward and several private rooms for the treatment of severe cases after operation are also on this floor, together with rooms for the sterilizing of dressings, for bandages, for pathological examinations, photography,

toilet-rooms and lavatories. The chapel building, or northern section of the administration building, facing on One-hundredand-fourteenth-st., has a driveway conducting around it. In the basement, under the driveway, is the engineer's department, where boiler and lenberg pavilion. The principal front is upon pump rooms and garbage-burning rooms indicate the elaborate scale on which provision is made



GROUND PLAN OF NEW ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

of the Norrie pavilien touches the southwestern | modern improvements. The reclining-room, the corner of the administration building, while the corresponding corner at the east is in contact with that of the Minturn building. The Vanderbilt pavilion, or nurses' home, occupies in One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st, a position corresponding to that of the Norrie building in Onehundred-and-thirteenth-st., and in time the private patients' pavilion will be erected in Onehundred-and-fourteenth-st. in a line north of the Minturn pavilion. These pavilions are connected with the administration building through passages running in diagonal directions, and they are flanked by arches which afford fresh air cut-offs, one of the many excellent features designed by the architect, Ernest Flagg, with a view to securing the free circulation of light and air around every building on each of its four sides.

The most noticeable feature of the administration building, to one standing in One-hundredand-thirteenth-st., is the tower in the centre of the south façade. It projects somewhat into the court and, like the rest of the structure, is in the Renaissance style of the modern French school. This tower is completed up to the top of the building, the base of the dome having just been set. The whole tower from the level of the curb to the top of the cross will be 180 feet high. The main entrance to the hospital is in the base of this tower and is preceded by a porch and portecochere. Two semi-circular colonnades projecting from the porch and following the drive will afford approaches for pedestrians from the street. Bold buttresses at the angles of the tower are crowned by canopies, each of which supports a statue of one of the four evangelists. The porch is not yet completed. The dome will be octagonal

AN ATTRACTIVE CHANCEL WINDOW.

Immediately upon entering the building, the eye is attracted by the chancel window of the chapel, directly toward the north, and although this window is in the One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st, end of the northern extension of the administration building, known as the chapei building, its arrangement is such that the beautiful radiance of colored lights is seen as if in a marble frame, and causes one to pause in admiration. Passing the outer vestibule, one comes into a large entrance hall 30 by 70 feet, near the northern end of which rises a broad flight of marble steps leading to the chapel, which is on a level six feet above the entrance, and is separated from it by a plate-glass screen. The banisters of these steps are of finely chiselled marble, and are extremely ornamental.

The chapel itself is a beautiful inclosure. It is 70 feet long, 30 feet wide and 34 feet high. Mr. Flagg has succeeded in utilizing this space for most exquisite effects in proportion, ornamentation and refined and delicate beauty. The end opposite the entrance is occupied by the altar, the reredos and the great window, which last is by Halliday, of England. Above the

boundary of the cathedral grounds. One corner | for the new buildings in the way of utility and storeroom for kitchen supplies, bedrooms for orderlies and a lecture-room for doctors and nurses occupy the bulk of this floof. Here are also a large vestibule and staircase leading up to the chapel and to be used in case of funerals so as to avoid the main entrance. Suites of apartments for the chaplain, assistant pastor and superintendent are on the second floor. On the fifth floor is a sitting-room for the attending staff, and here also is the medical library.

Since the buildings in One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. contain no wards, the ceilings are lower than in the structures in One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., there being three stories in one instance to two in the other thus secured. The kitchen department, which is on the sixth floor of the chapel building, is consequently on a level with the main serving-room on the fourth floor of the front administration building, with which it is connected by means of an inclosed bridge. A separate staircase and elevator also connect it with the steward's office on the first floor. Off the kitchen is a bakery, a small kitchen for the training of nurses, storerooms, refrigerator-rooms, sculleries, etc. The food will be sent to the patients in warming pans placed on small cars having rubber wheels, which are to be raised or lowered from one floor to another by means of a special elevator. The dining-rooms for the male and female help are on the floor above the kitchen.

LIGHT AND AIRY WARDS.

The wards and their dependencies in the Norrie and Minturn pavilions have been designed by Mr. Flagg with a special view to lighting and ventilation. The location of these pavilions, the former of which is soon to be occupied, is such as to afford the free access of light and air. The principles laid down by the architect are that a ward must have light on three sides, must have the sun on three sides during at least a part of the day, and must be so constructed that the sun can freely enter the windows on all three sides. Furthermore, the greatest amount of southern exposure must be secured, and natural cross ventilation must be obtained, while the air must circulate freely around the ward and its dependencies at all times. Direct circulation from one ward to another must be obviated. Still further, some groups of wards must be completely isolated, while with all this the ward pavilions must be placed with respect to one another and the administration building so as to permit of both convenient and economical administration, a feature which the architect declares is lacking in almost all hospitals on the pavilion plan, where economy of administration is usually sacrificed for other aims, a wide separation of the wards being the means generally adopted to secure the end in view

The plans of the new pavilions correspond to these ideas of the architect's in all respects. The of the Holy Communion, and he first expressed

dependencies are located in blocks, with open air on four sides, a natural cross ventilation resulting. The staircases in the administration build-Minturn pavilions, entrance to which can be had Returning to the entrance hallway of the ad- only from the main building above the first floor. Special staircases to these pavillons on the first floor are in the arcades connecting the pavilions with Morningside Drive and Amsterdam-ave. respectively. The ward pavilions are free from stairs, wells and shafts, so that the air cannot ward has its ante-room or nurses' room, with a window commanding a view of the whole interior of the ward.

The bathrooms, lavatories, etc., may be entered from the ward without any need of crossing corridors. In the rear of each ward is a corridor with windows at each end, separating READY FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP CONthe ward from the dependencies. The general arrangement of the ward pavilions is the same in each. The westerly ones are for men, the easterly for women. The first four stories of each pavilion contain one ward each, two for medical and two for surgical cases. Each fifth floor has two wards. In the Minturn Building there will be sleeping-rooms in the basement for the men servants. The basements are all virtually above ground. They are built of pick Milford granite. In the basement of the Norrie pavilion the outdoor patients' department is placed. Accident cases will also be taken in there. In this basement are a large waiting-room, four examiningrooms, a gynaecological examining-room, an operating-room for slight cases, a special room for the treatment of the eye, ear and throat, rooms for medicated air and the general drugroom of the hospital.

The isolating wards occupy the roof stories of the Norrie and Minturn buildings and of that part of the administration building which is in One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. Access to these is had only from the flat roof of the main adis had only from the flat roof of the main administration building, to which level alone the main elevators and staircases are carried. The isolating ward for men is the top of the Norrie pavilion; that for women will be the top of the Minturn building. The top of the chapel building will afford like accommodations for children. Each of these consists of one or two small wards, private rooms, nurses' room, small kitchen, etc. This is the most effective arrangement possible for isolation, according to Mr. Flagg.

THE VANDERBILT PAVILION.

The Vanderbilt pavilion, or nurses' home, rapidly approaching completion and will probably be ready for occupancy early in October. It occupies a position in One-hundred-and-fourteenthst. corresponding to that of the Norrie pavilion, in One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st. Its construc-tion is uniform with that of the other buildings, the basement being of pink Milford granite, the body of white brick and the first story front and the trimmings of white Georgia marble. There is a court in the centre extending to the skylight, and here is the staircase inclosing the elevator is a court in the centre extending to the skyingin, and here is the staircase inclosing the elevator shaft. The floors are nearly all laid. These are of squares of oak, consisting of pieces two by sixteen inches, laid in hot asphalt placed over a cement foundation above hollow tiling.

sixteen inches, laid in hot asphalt placed over a cement foundation above hollow tiling.

On the ground floor are the pariors, reception and dining rooms, pantry, head nurses' and matron's bedrooms and sitting-rooms and the lavatories. The second to sixth stories, inclusive, contain each twenty separate bedrooms for nurses, 100 all told. On each floor are four bathrooms, a lavatory, closets, etc. These are all wainscoted for eight feet from the floor with white enamelled brick, a form of sanitation adopted for all the buildings, for that matter. On the seventh floor, to which elevator and staircase do not ascend, are rooms for forty women servants. A solarium for female patients is on the eighth floor. In the basement are the laundry and sterilizing and disinfecting rooms.

A small structure to the west of the administration building has been carried up one story, but work upon it has been stopped for some time. This is the morgue, autopsy and pathological laboratory, which is to be reached from the main building by two covered pass geways supported on posts and running from the level of the first floor. The lower part of this building is to be used also for the ambulance stable. Bedrooms for men and the hayloft will be over it.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION.

A special feature in the administration building is an elevator for the exclusive use of soiled linen, which will be collected from the wards in galvanized iron receptacles upon cars similar to those used for conveying food. These go directly to the soiled-linen room in the basement, whence to the solled-linen room in the basement, whence the linen passes by a continuous route through the sterilizing, rinsing and sorting rooms to the machine room, and thence to the drying, man-gling, sorting, repair and storage rooms, whence it is distributed through the house by means of a service elevator.

The inside finishing of all the buildings is plain.

The inside finishing of all the buildings is plain. There are no mouldings, cornices or ornaments to collect dust. The corners are all rounded for the same reason. In fact, there are no corners. The walls and cellings are non-absorbent. Even the pores and cracks of the wooden floors are filled with paraffine melted in with a hot iron to make them non-absorbent. The only wood used is in the floors and doors. Even the finish about the windows is in glazed brick. The panels of the doors are set flush with the stiles.

In addition to the natural ventilation obtained

In addition to the natural ventilation obtained In addition to the natural ventilation obtained by the relation and construction of the buildings, artificial ventilation is supplied by means of propelling fans placed at the bottom of the great shafts occupying the centre of the Vanderbuilt and other buildings. The air admitted is drawn from the top of the building. The shafts serve also to admit light through windows which cannot be opened. The system of artificial ventilation will change the air in all the structures once every ten minutes, if desirable. Fresh air, warm or otherwise, will be admitted under the bed of every patient. The vitiated air will be drawn off through apertures in the cellings of the wards. The buildings are fireproof.

PRESIDENT MILLER'S VIEWS.

PRESIDENT MILLER'S VIEWS.

George Macculloch Miller, the president of the Board of Managers of the hospital, who is also a member of the Building Committee, is of the opinion that the administration building proper, the chapel building and the Norrie and Vanderbilt pavilions will be ready for possession in October. He holds also some decided and inter-

October. He holds also some decided and interesting views upon the part the new St. Luke's Hospital will play in causing pathological research. Said he the other day:

"We expect to occupy there four buildings early in October, and I hope by the 1st. The Minturn building will be finished by the end of the year. The next building to be erected will probably be the consumptives' pavilion, which will be put up in One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st. at Morningside Drive and connecting with the Minturn building. You may remember that in at Morningside Drive and Connecting Minturn building. You may remember that in 1881 St. Luke's Hospital, in response to the application of the trustees of the House of Rest for Consumptives, accepted their property in Trefor Consumptives, accepted their property in Tre-mont and incorporated the work in that of the hospital. Rufus Waterhouse, a merchant who recently died, left an estate of from \$150,000 to \$200,000, subject to certain life interests, which will enable us, with other resources, to erect the pavilion for consumptives at a cost of some \$250.

\$200,000, subject to certain life interests, which will enable us, with other resources, to erect the pavillon for consumptives at a cost of some \$250,000. This pavillon will be erected in the Morningside Drive and One-hundred-and-thirteenthst., thus securing not only a southern exposure, but an exposure to the east above Morningside Park which can never be obscured. Mr. Waterhouse hoped that his legacy would be applied to the care of consumptive working girls, and this fact will lead to the erection of the consumptives' pavilion as the next building.

"While the old hospital provided for 200 patients the new one, when completed, will supply accommodations for 600. An important feature of the work at the new hospital will be the special attention to be devoted to the investigation of the causes and the prevention of disease upon the lines which are being developed in this country and in Europe. It is hoped by the management that they will be able to secure for this purpose men of the highest grade and of the greatest experience. This, to my mind, will be the most important line of medical research in the coming period. It will be work along the lines pursued by Pasteur and Koch in their particular field. St. Luke's was the first institution of a private character to be the pioneer in important lines of investigation since its foundation, and it is but natural that it should take the lead now in the coming field. I mean, of course, as a corporate body. Koch and Pasteur and others have been working as individuals and without the resources which a corporation would afford. With an experienced corps of investigators of the highest grade the most satisfactory results ought to ensue. Of course this work will not at all restrict our regular field for treating patients." sue. Of course this work will not at all restrict our regular field for treating patients."

REASONS FOR THE NAMES OF THE BUILDINGS.

The reasons for the names assigned to the new buildings form part and parcel of the history of the development of St. Luke's. As is well known, the idea of a hospital of this character came to Dr. Muhlenberg when he was rector of the Church ward on each floor of the main building occupies the thought on St. Luke's Day, October 15, 1846.

the southern half, with windows looking toward the south, east and west. The wards and their dependencies are located in blocks, with open air administration building. Robert B. Minturn. is thus perpetuated in the main section of the administration building. Robert B. Minturn, the first president of the Board of Managers, is the source of the designation of the eastern pavilion, while for the western, Adam Norrie, first treasurer of the hospital, is the one to whom this honor is accorded. William H. Vanderbilt gave \$50,000 for the nurses' home at the old hospital, and members of the family have been generous contributors to beds and funds of the institution. Hence the name of the new nurses' home. The

contributors to beds and funds of the institution.

Hence the name of the new nurses' home. The
total cost of these four or five buildings is \$1,750,600. The pavillons cost about \$250,000 each.
The cornerstone of the new hospital was laid by
Bishop Potter on May 6, 1893, the anniversary of
the laying of the old cornerstone by Bishop Wainwright, in 1854, at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-fourth-st.
The endowments of the hospital are mainly by
heds. The total fund is now about \$1,000,000. beds. The total fund is now about \$1,000,000.

TENNIS CRACKS AT NEWPORT.

TESTS.

THE MOST PROMINENT PLAYERS AND THEIR

CHANCES FOR WINNING THE HONOR. Narragansett Pier, R. I., Aug. 17 (Special).-With the end of the Narragansett tournament this week the preliminary tennis season may be said to have reached its high-water mark. Now comes the final championship contest on the famous courts of the Newport Casino, where every player with cham-

pionship aspirations is scheduled to appear.

Newport is the Mecca of the tennis crack. A

player toils through the long list of preliminary

meetings, which begin in the early spring, with Newport constantly before him. A few tournaments are always held after the National championship has been decided, but interest in them is rather weak, and it is not till another season comes around, with a new chance for honor, that the sport is again taken up with any sort of zest. This year the Newport tournament will lack the interest which a foreign competitor lends to an athletic sport in this country. Last year the ap pearance of M. F. Goodbody, the well-known Irish player, lent an unusually strong interest to the contest, as it brought out the weakness and strength of the game played here as compared with that across the water. This was the West Newton, Mass., a few weeks ago, when the

veteran Dr. Pim and the Irish crack Mahony were invited to play by the Neighborhood Tennis That tournament, however, came much too early in the season for the American players to have attained anything like their true form, and the rating which it established would be upset to-day. In fact, Larned, who footed the list, is now the strongest favorite for championship honors next week. To be sure, Larned played on dirt at West Newton, and although the court is one of the finest in the world, the Summit man been able to accomplish anything off grass. He himself declares that he ought never to have played on anything else, and his past record

Wrenn fought shy of a racket until the Longwood tournament only three weeks ago, when he



WILLIAM A. LARNED.

began practice in good earnest. He was beaten by Hovey, the first man of any prominence whom he met. The next week, on the Southampton courts down on Long Island, Wrenn was again defeated, this time by Foote, of Yale, and since then he has succumbed to two more leaders, Chace and Larned, who both won decided victories over him on the Norwood Casino courts at Long Branch.

ways been peculiar, but he has generally managed | command of the infantry arm of the service had so to pull himself out of difficulty at the final moment in spite of gloomy predictions to the contrary. This year, however, things look more than usually un-



R. D. WRENN.

favorable for him, and it would surprise no one to see the championship pass out of his hands. This much can be said for him. Throughout the coming week he will take no active part in the play, but will rest on his laurels until he is challenged. In this fact alone he scores a tremendous advantage over the others, who are handicapped by having to go through the mill. It is not easy to realize the advantage which the defender of a cup has over the challenger, and it often happens that a man may play brilliantly throughout the tournament and then drop out in a tame fight for the cup. For the reason that they feared getting stale through overexercise, Wrenn, Larned and a number of others defaulted their matches at Narragansett this week, and wise ly, as the intense heat of the last ten days has told on them severely.

The man who inspires the most awe among th other players just now is W. A. Larned, and his friends are confident that he will not only win the Newport tournament, but the championship as well. Larned has made a magnificent record this season,



JOHN HOWLAND.

and has a long list of victories chalked up to his credit, not the least of which is his overwhelmin defeat of Wrenn at Norwood Park. In this match Larned outplayed the champion at every turn, earn ing double the number of strokes that Wrenn did, and passing the latter almost at will. This victory



won by Wrenn. This is a significant fact, as the Norwood meeting, coming as it does just before Newport, is supposed to give a pretty fair idea of how the players stand. Larned ought to be the runner up next week. Although the championship match is too far off to make any predictions, he stands an excellent chance of winning that also.

Another player who han shouldered his way into the uoper ranks this season is John Howland, of New-York, son of Judge Henry E. Howland, who is one of Yale's prominent athletic advisers. Howland is another formidable candidate for leading honors next week. He is acknowledged to be one of the quickest net players on the courts to-day. For a man who this the beam at 175 pounds he is one of the most agile and accurate players on the list, and what with his almost perfect judgment and quickness of execution, he may upset the calculations by securing first place against the field. Howland has made a splendid record for himself this season. It has so happened that Larnei was one of the first men whom he defeated, but the latter has amply made up for his early defeat by successfully defending three challenge cups against him at Orange. Seabright and Southampton. Howland has also beaten Chace and Stevens a number of times. He has magnificent staying powers, and his splendid physique has more than once turned apparent defeat into victory. He is noted for his determination and plucky uphill fights, and seems to play a losing game even more bravely than a winning one.

Another man who is entitled to careful consideration is Malcolm Chace, of Providence, R. I. Last

one.

Another man who is entitled to careful consideration is Malcolm Chace, of Providence, R. I. Last year Chace reached the semi-final round at Newport, but was bowled over by Larnel in three



MALCOLM G. CHACE.

straight sets. This season, Chace made the best showing of any of the American players at West Newton, but has since been doing only fair work. At Tuxedo he succeeded in giving Larned a pretty severe drubbing, but at Norwood Park was defeated by both Larned and Stevens in easy style. Chace is too easily passed to make a formidable net player, and depends chiefly on his ability to reach everything and his almost perfect lobbing. He is an extremely graceful player, and represents all that is embodied in the term "good form." One of the principal feathers in his cap is his defeat of Wrenn at Norwood Park on their first meeting this summer. Chace has experience and judgment, and ought to make a creditable fight for leading honors at Newport, provided he is in good condition. Chrence Hobart has declared himself out of the race, and will play only to defend his title to the doubles championship with Havey. This is to be regretted, as Hobart, though not the Hobart of old, is still a brilliant player. He was the only man who scored a victory against Pim at West Newton, and probably is willing to rest on this reputation.

As for the other score or more of players who will be at Newport, a great deal could be said. Some of them are only a little below winning form, and able to give good battle to the leaders. Such are Richard Stevens, A. E. Foote, C. R. Budlong, Stephen C. Millett, E. P. Fischer, J. B. Read and a host of lesser stars who go more for practice than from any hope of attaining high rank.

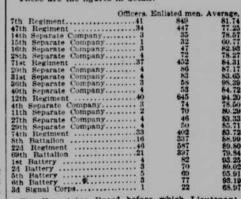
NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

ATTENDANCE AT THE STATE CAMP-THE ARTILLERY'S GOOD SHOWING.

Major Horatio P. Stackpole, who acted as Post Adjutant at the State Camp of Instruction at Peeks-kill, has prepared a list for the Adjutant-General, showing the attendance of the various commands and the average made by them in their tours of duty. The list shows that the 7th Regiment had the largest number of men in camp, but its average fell below all the infantry bodies with the exception of the 69th Battallon. The 12th Regiment, Colonel Heman Dowd, attained the remarkably high aver-Wrenn's methods of preliminary practice have at- age of 94.20, with 645 enlisted men in camp. No good a record, but the 5th Battery carried away the first place with a record of 95.91. Next to the 12th Regiment comes the 22d, Colonel John T. Camp, with an average of 89.80, and after the 22d come Major Chauncey's 8th Battalion, which had 337 enlisted men in camp, an average of 88.99. The 71st Regiment fell below the mark which Colonel Green looked for, its average showing only 84.31. Colonel Smith's command went to camp with only 397 men and its average was 79.84. The 15th Separate Company, with an average of 60.77, gets the booby prize for making the worst showing.

The general average of the artillery is 92.84, while the general average of the twenty infantry organizations is only 83.07. This showing on the part of the artillery is probably a source of much gratifica tion to General Carroll and Colonel Sanger, who remained in camp during the artillery week.

These are the figures in detail



Colonel Smith appeared for examination made a report to the Adjutant-General's office in which they give the candidate the highest possible rating-100 per cent. Pursuant to recommendations of the Board, Colonel Smith's commission as commander of the 69th Regiment has been issued, bearing date August 9. Other commissions issued are: Gustav

and James B. Beatty, second Heutenant, 14th Regi A PRACTICE MARCH.

Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Fitch, of the 10th Battalion, has finished all arrangements for the practice march, which will begin to-morrow. The battalion will leave its armory at 8 a. m., and march to McKounsville, a distance of four and onehalf miles, to which point wagon trains will be sent ahead. Camp will be pitched at 10 a. m. On day camp will be struck early in the day, and the march taken up to Sloan's, five miles away, where the command will be in camp two days. This will be a regular camp, with sinks, trenches, etc., and here camp guards and outposts will be established. Wednesday will be devoted to camp routine, drills and instruction, the same as at the State Immediately after breakfast on Thursday the battallon will break camp and march six miles to Voorheesville, where another camp will be established. The return march will be taken up early on Friday and will be by way of New-Scotland to a point on the banks of the Normanskill Creek. This march is to be as in an enemy's country, introducing an imaginary attack and defence, by send-ing one part of the command ahead to take up a defensive position. On Friday night the command will be in bivouse, if the weather will permit Saturday morning will be devoted to practice manoeuvres, and after dinner the command will strike camp and march to the armory. Captain N. B. Thurston, of the 22d Regiment, will accompany the 10th Battalion as the guest of Major Stackpole.

N. B. Thurston, of the Lath as the guest of Major Stackpole.

Much speculation is being indulged in as to who will be the new staff officers of the 69th, but nothing definite has been decided on. The date of election has not yet been fixed, and all reports on the subject are based upon rumor. It is safe to say, however, that due care will be exercised and that the best material available will be selected to assist Colonel Smith in the work before him.

The 14th Regiment will take possession of its new armory, Eighth-ave., Brooklyn, on August 27. The Armory Board visited the new structure on Thursday, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the structure. The formal opening of the armory will take place some time next month, on which occasion it is expected that the commander-in-chief, with his staff and a large number of officers of the First Brigade and all the officers of General McLeer's command, will be present. Colonel Michell, of the 14th, is acting commander of the Second Brigade during the absence from Brooklya of General McLeer.

CROSS OF HONOR MEN.

CROSS OF HONOR MEN.

There are now twenty-seven active and exempt members of the 7th Regiment who have received the cross of honor for twenty-five years' service. The following is the official list:

1885-Colonel Emmons Clark, Captain William H. Riblet, Sergeant Peter D. Braisted, Jr., Captain Don Alonzo Pollard. 1886—Captain James C. Abrams, Major Richard Allison, Sergeant E. J. Hyde, Captain William C. Casey, General Louis Fitzgerald, Corporal George W. Lewis, Private Whitman S. Lent, Sergeant Will-

M. Lewis, 1887-Major William H. Kipp, Lieutenant-Colonel 1887-Major William H. Kipp, Lieutenant-Colonel George Moore Smith, Private John D. Mcintyre, Captain Henry S. Steele. 1889-Lieutenant Charies H. Covell, Sergeant Hugh 1890-Lieutenaut Charles H. Covell, Sergeant Ruga B. Thomson. 1890-Sergeant John M. Smith, Sergeant-Major William B. Coughtry. 1891-Captain Waldo Sprague, Captain George B. Rhoads.

1892—Captain Daniel A. Nesbitt. 1892—Captain Daniel A. Nesbitt. 1893—Lieutenant Walter S. Wilson. 1894—Private S. L. H. Ward. 1895—Captain George W. Rand, Captain Augustus

In addition to the above, the following have received the Cross of Honor for twenty years' ser-1885-Lieutenant James E. Ware, Lieutenant J. A.

Vice:

1885—Lieutenant James E. Ware, Lieutenant J. A.

Tackaberry,

1856—Sergeant George W. Munson.

1887—Lieutenant George A. Jones, Private E. C.

Anderson, Sergeant John W. Coady, Sergeant Jacob
M. Schuyler.

1888—Sergeant George Gregory, Lieutenant John
B. Holland, Private Henry L. Backus.

1825—Sergeant William E. Starr.

1826—James P. Burrell, Private Harrison, G. MeFaddin, Sergeant W. Atwood French.

1821—Lieutenant James B. Dewson, Sergeant Albert Delafield, Private Frank McCoy.

1822—Lieutenant John W. McDougall, Lieutenant
S. Burdett Hyatt, Colonel Daniel Appleton, Lieutenant Walter G. Schuyler, Captain William H.
Palmer, Lieutenant Horace C. Du Val.

1823—Private John A. Hunt, Lieutenant John P.

Long.

1844—Captain Charles E. Lydecker, Captain Williard
C. Fisk, Lieutenant John McGreevey, Sergeant
George W. Rossvelt, fr., Private W. C. B. Kemp.

1856—Lieutenant Harry M. Nesbitt, Sergeant
Charles M. Baker, Private Louis G. Frankau, Sergeant James D. Ford.

A spirited canvass is being made in the third com-

A spirited canvass is being made in the third com pany of the 7th Regiment by the candidates for the vacant lieutenancy. In the 22d Regiment there is vacant fleutenancy. In the 223 Regiment there is less activity on the part of the aspirants for the majority, and some members of the regiment are of the opinion that when the day of election comes there will be only one candidate in the field.

Surgeon-General O. M. Terry has invited the surgeons of the National Guard to meet him at the armory of the 71st Regiment on September 18 at 2:39 p. m., at which time matters pertaining to the medical department of the National Guard will be discussed.

MARLBOROUGH COACHING CLUB DINNER. The Marlborough Coaching Club gave its first dinner at Hote: Edgemere, Edgemere, Long Island, last Thursday evening. The members of the club and representatives of the press left Long Island City at 4:30 p. m. and reached Cedarhurst at 5:20 members and their guests to Edgemere. The drive was a delightful one through Lawrence and Far Rockaway, said to be one of the prettiest of all the drives along the coast. The road is bordered by beautiful shade trees and flowering hedges and many pretty summer homes.

The party arrived at Hotel Edgemere at 6:30 p. m This hotel was opened to the public about a month ago and is one of the best conducted hotels on Long Island. There are 200 guest rooms and fifty suites, with private baths. The Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Company, which owns Hotel Edgemere, also owns 1,200 lots surrounding it, upon which a number of attractive cottages have been The property has a frontage of about two thousand feet on the ocean and also a large frontage on Far Rockaway Bay, a delightful body of water for sailing, rowing, fishing and still-water

F. J. Lancaster, who is at the head of the Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Company, is also president of the Marlborough Coaching Club, and A. E. Dick, the manager of the hotel, is a member of the club. These two men gave a reception for the other members of the club in the Edgemere parlors and at 8 p. m. the dinner was served.

Toasts were responded to by J. Wheeler Aspell, the secretary of the club; Colonel Leffen Lefferts, M. J. Mulqueen, Willis B. Dowd, Alexander Nones, and William St. John Delmar French, of "The Brooklyn Citizen," and Arnold Pierce, of "The Morning Journal," responded to the toasts for the

Morning Journal, responded to the toasts for the statistic press.

Morning Journal, responded to the toasts for the press.

Morning Journal, responded to the toasts for the press.

Morning Journal, responded to the toasts for the press.

Morning Journal, responded to the toasts for the press.

The Marlborough Coaching Club, aithough only recently organized, has a brilliant outlook before it, as many wealthy and influential citizens of New-land Battery 3 60 55.91 as many wealthy and influential citizens of New-land Brooklyn are interested in it. The membership of the club, which is limited to 100 members, now has a roll of thirty names. Its purpose is to offer a substantal kind of recreation to be substantial kind of recreation to be before the end of another summer to own a suitable clubhouse and a number of coaches. Through the kindness of F. J. Lancaster and A. E. Dick, the present headquarters of the club are at the Hotel Edgemere. This is a suitable place for mere are among the most beautiful in the neighborhood of the metropolis.



SOME USES OF THE WHEEL Grom Usber Land und Mostal